

working classes, who most needed it, of that necessary article altogether. There will be no such excuse in the summer of 1871; and yet we shall not be surprised to find the ice companies attempting to keep up the price on some pretext or another. Great monopolies do not like to relinquish their grip on high prices when once they succeed in running them up. Meantime we rejoice to see the fine promise of plenty in this greatest of all summer luxuries.

#### The Danger and the Safety of Tammany.

We have stood by Tammany Hall in several critical local emergencies. Our defence of the "Old Wigwag," when there were fears that the power of the municipal government would fall into the hands of dangerous people, was especially conspicuous and successful. We sustained the new City Charter with all the influence at our command, for we believed it contained many provisions calculated to benefit the city and guard the people from onerous exactions and corrupt domination. We are still ready to sustain the Tammany democracy in their administration of the affairs of the city provided they exercise wisdom, economy and probity in the discharge of their duties. We do not intend to impugn their motives or actions unnecessarily, nor, on the other hand, do we intend to whitewash their shortcomings or conceal their official derelictions.

Now how does the case stand? We fear there are grounds for grave apprehensions that everything is not open and above board in regard to the legislation at Albany about our city. At any rate the republican or anti-Tammany press have seized the present occasion to stir up agitation which will, sooner or later, compel the Tammany leaders to come before the public in some unmistakable manner and show that their hands are unpolished by official corruption. It is boldly declared that the Broadway widening movement was a job that would not bear the scrutiny of rigid scrutiny in the Auditor's office, and although only nine millions were alleged to be involved, the bill authorizing said widening was hastily presented and its passage hurried through its principal stages under the Tammany spur. The proposition to invest in the hands of parties already in the possession of vast civic power the responsibility of levying our city taxes and in fixing the standard of values upon the property of our citizens is open to serious criticism from a variety of reasons, not the least of which is that it is undemocratic if not clearly unconstitutional, and is calculated to provoke dissension if not lead ultimately to division in the democratic party itself. The latter consideration is, of course, of not so much moment to the people at large as it is to the democratic politicians themselves. Hence it is the part of prudence and discretion, for their own sakes, that an unpopular measure be not unduly pressed upon the people of this city. Again, the bill giving a single person the right to purchase the fountainheads of the Croton Aqueduct—from which the water supply for our immense population is received—to erect dams, to build highways and bridges and perform other things in the same connection, is conferring a lease of authority which may be stretched to any length, and is liable to great abuse, no matter what safeguards the Legislature may throw around the present amount of expenditures asked for. The sale of the public markets, however desirable, should be conducted upon a plan that will lift the whole operation far above any taint of bribery or corruption that can by any possibility be attached to it. We are pleased to notice that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have taken some measures to give the people a chance of being heard on this interesting matter. There are other measures that demand the earnest and candid attention of the Tammany leaders, most of which are, no doubt, familiar to our readers.

We do not believe that Mr. Sweeney would, knowingly, sanction any scheme not strictly upright and honorable. But he may not be, sagacious as he is, aware of all the secret jobbing movements that are going on around him. To be "forewarned is to be forearmed," and in that spirit of good will which has prompted us in former times to warn Tammany of dangers that menaced her and pointed out the way to safety, so we now caution her to be wary how she conducts herself in the present emergency. She must remember that not since the dark days of 1860-61 have the democracy had so brilliant a chance to regain their hold upon the national government. This is the first time they have showed their heads above water since the tremendous political Deluge of that period. Tammany Hall has always been true to the Union and the country, and with the powerful organization she has now at command she may lead the democratic hosts to a splendid triumph in 1872. Why, then, endanger so bright a prospect for a grand national future merely for the sake of a few crumbs of patronage, and, through a species of legislation affecting popular rights, furnish the enemies of the democracy the ammunition wherewith to go through the next Presidential campaign? The republicans are divided among themselves. Their main hope for reunion is by creating dissensions in the democratic ranks or among democratic leaders. Hence they grasp every occasion, where those leaders commit errors, to make capital for their own party. And hence are Albany and the actions of the Tammany Regency there just at this juncture watched with so much eagerness by the republican managers.

Again we warn the Tammany leaders to beware of the dangerous rocks that surround them, and upon which they may split their party to pieces at any moment and prevent it, for perhaps a quarter of a century, from reaching a haven of national safety and security.

**A PAYMASTER IN COMMAND—ANOTHER SUGGESTION.**—The Herald's proposition that surgeons should have command of the first ship carrying provisions to France has been approved by several of the staff officers' organs, but they have a word also to say for paymasters, and recommend that Paymaster Barry have another ship because he understands the science of navigation. The Herald readers will doubtless recollect the circumstance that occurred some years ago of a shipmaster's wife who navigated her husband's

ship safe into port during his severe illness. It is very evident from this that the lady was a navigator. Now for seamanship: we doubt very much Paymaster Barry's ability if on board a sailing ship to put her "in stays," and we are sure the lady could because she has daily practice in that line. From this we have proved beyond doubt that some shipmasters' wives are better fitted for command of a ship than paymasters.

#### Punch on the British Aristocracy.

There is, perhaps, no politician in England that catches more quickly and follows more closely the current of public opinion and public prejudice in that country than Mr. Punch, of Fleet street. This gentleman has been recently indulging every week in a series of comic articles turning into most amusing ridicule the great country families of England. These articles are not without significance, and it is pretty evident that this humorous exponent of English public opinion has come to the logical conclusion that the age which witnesses the downfall of so many medieval traditions is not in a mood to tolerate social and political prerogatives which rest chiefly on hereditary distinction.

The fact of it is that the mother country of England has "lords," as her sister daughter of the States has "dollars," on the brain. The country families of England are precisely what our railway corporations and land-grabbing families aspire to be a century hence here. Mr. Punch may smile and the country gentry of England may object to being compared, however vaguely and remotely, with the prospective country and city gentry of the United States, such as our railway corporations and land grabbers are endeavoring to build up; but, reasoning from cause to effect, with his own logical acumen, what may be deemed the absurdities of English social life threaten to repeat themselves here in a much more objectionable and offensive form.

Let us take, for instance, Punch's last gem from his pen—Sir Brooks Jenison, Bart., of Tyddesley Court, descended from Bernard Jenison, on whom a baronetcy was conferred by Charles the Second for distinguished services on horseback in the commissariat department at the Battle of the Boyne, on condition of his and his successors annually presenting at Martinmas six new laid eggs to the Dean of the Chapel Royal. This baronet, the tenth of his line, is represented by this rival of Burke's "Peagee" to have destroyed wild animals in every quarter of the globe, to be a vice president of the Mutual Glorification Society, Fellow of the Piscatorial Society, &c., but unmarried, poor and a great smoker.

As yet we have no actual baronets here, but we have in our railway monopolists and land grabbers many who doubtless indulge the hope that in some future generations their descendants will glory in being also tenth transmitters of their foolish fates. There is one point where the analogy ceases. We fancy that six new laid eggs, however well laid, would hardly tempt our Washington or Albany lobbyists to grant a charter. The truth is, the tendency of the age is to assign to moneyed power the place once held by gentle blood and ancestral descent. Even here, what were termed our old families are completely thrown into the shade by the Ficks and Drews and Vanderbilts; and so we see in England, while the old country families are being held up to ridicule by Punch, a peerage is conferred on Baron Rothschild, under the very appropriate title of Lord Leamington. If it is not clear that the plutocracy of England will ever deal so humanely with the people as the old blood of the realm, it is certain that the shoddy, the jobbers, the speculators, the contractors and monopolists, the railway and land and telegraph grabbers, who now in the United States hold the social and political prominence which in the early days of the republic was accorded only to pure and noble-minded statesmen and to disinterested public benefactors, for the greater social and political revolutions on this side of the water than can possibly overcome Great Britain, where a most intelligent middle class hold that balance of power, while with us it is controlled by railway corporations and rich monopolists.

Let Punch, then, deal leniently with the poor, stupid old country families of England. They are harmless, and if Sir Brooke Jenison will smoke too much he may impair his credit at the tobaccoists, but will hardly endanger the State. It is a different case, however, with the large landed monopolist swells. They hold out to our monopolists here dangerous visions of vast estates and of future Ficks, Drews and Vanderbilts reveling in millions, while the vast masses of the people sink into pauperism. It is to prevent such a consummation most dangerous to the future that we oppose all monopolist rings here and regard them as much more dangerous to the prosperity and liberties of the Americans than Punch's played-out baronets can ever become to the British people.

**NEW YORK CHARITY—THE DESPAIRING MOTHER AND THE VETERAN OF 1812.**—In the Herald of yesterday morning we published a brief account of two unfortunate cases, each appealing loudly to the sympathy of the comfortable classes in this city. It is a source of pleasure to us to be able to say that the marriage of the two cases has been warmly responded to. Very respectable sums have been sent to this office. These have been sent to the proper quarters without delay. If the publication of these two tales of sorrow has relieved distress we shall be glad for the sake of the sufferers, for our own sake and for the sake of the citizens of New York.

#### VIEWS OF THE PAST.

**FEBRUARY 8.**  
1865—An appalling calamity occurred in Philadelphia. Two thousand barrels of petroleum having become fired the oil ran into the streets as rivers of liquid fire, in which many of the occupants of the houses it ignited perished. . . . Roanoke Island, N. C., captured by the troops under General Burnside, assisted by the fleet of Commodore Goldsborough.  
1859—William and Mary College, in Williamsburg, Va., destroyed by fire.  
1848—Pont-a-Franc, Guadeloupe, entirely destroyed by an earthquake.  
1812—Samuel Butler, the author of "Hudibras," born.  
1857—Mary Queen of Scots beheaded at Fotheringhay Castle.  
1519—Mary Queen of England born.

#### DOMINION OF CANADA.

**MONTREAL, Feb. 7, 1871.**  
Sir John Rose has been here for some days. He leaves for Ottawa to-night, and sails from New York for England on Saturday.  
Well informed Canadian papers say that the American reports from Washington respecting the inquiry question are not worth contradicting.

## INSIDE PARIS.

Herald Special Report from the City.

### POSTPONEMENT OF THE ELECTIONS.

#### An Era of Anarchy Approaching.

### Revolutionary Meetings and Incendiary Harangues.

#### A Robespierre and the Guillotine Demanded.

#### Candidates for the Assembly Taken from the Slums.

#### Animosity Between German and French Women.

#### No Peace Negotiations Entered Into.

#### The Horrors of Starvation Threatened.

#### The Feeling Against Gambetta Increasing.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 7, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Paris, dated February 4. The despatch says:—

#### THE ELECTIONS POSTPONED.

A government decree issued to-day postpones the elections which were to take place on Sunday, although they will be held on Wednesday next.

#### GENERAL CONFUSION.

Up to the present moment all is confusion. There is a tendency to reject *en masse* the members of the Government of National Defence who are candidates for election. Meetings are held daily and are more demonstrative in character. The name of Garibaldi is received with cries of "No stranger."

#### RABID PATRIOTS.

Some of the political clubs insist that those who surrendered Paris should be arrested and tried, and that any candidates desiring the support of the clubs shall sign an agreement undertaking that the Government of National Defence be called to the bar of the National Assembly to render an account of their conduct in signing the armistice; that they shall agree that a treaty of peace shall never be signed on the condition of the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, and that Paris shall continue the defence and refuse to capitulate.

#### BLOODTHIRSTY SENTIMENTS.

At a meeting held in the Salle de la Reine one of the orators, Blanche, by name, declared that to save France in the present crisis a Robespierre is required and that the guillotine can alone secure salvation. This bloodthirsty sentiment was received with enthusiasm, the assemblage yelling with delight. The persons present were mostly belonging to the Central Republican Defenders of the Republic—an association of workmen which comprises among its members the names of the best known desperadoes in the French capital.

#### CANDIDATES FROM THE SLUMS.

Nearly all the Paris candidates for the National Assembly have been taken from the slums of Belleville and St. Antoine. Napoleon Gallard, a well known red republican, declared at a meeting held last night that the present government was composed of twelve bandits who had sold Paris for gold. He denied the Prussian victories and demanded that Paris vote in favor of a continuance of the war. He was loudly applauded.

#### SOME SPECIMEN BRICKS.

Some of the candidates are well known men, violent socialists and revolutionists. Among the names of those nominated for the National Assembly by the Republican Alliance, International Workingmen's Association and Central Republican Union, all ultra-radical societies, are the following:—Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, Ledru Rollin, Felix Pyat, Henry Rochefort and M. Brisson, the editor of that once violent but now defunct newspaper, *Le Combat*.

#### A MISSION.

M. Etienne Arago, a member of the provisional government, left Paris yesterday for Italy and Spain, on a special mission to the governments of those countries.

#### WAR BETWEEN GERMAN AND FRENCH WOMEN.

More than ten thousand persons proceeded yesterday to the top of Antin to gaze on the Prussians encamped below. A considerable portion of the inhabitants of La Villette are Germans, and some of the women called upon their countrymen to fire on the French. They were immediately arrested by the National Guard and conducted to prison. Another German woman was arrested for shouting "Down with the French!" and was carried along the streets shrieking, followed by a crowd brandishing revolvers. The danger of difficulties

between the German and French women is much greater than between the men.

#### NO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Journal Officiel denies the reports which are current concerning negotiations for peace. It asserts that the statement is false and that anything was signed except the convention for an armistice. The present government has no power to treat for peace.

#### AN EXPLANATION.

The government denies that the Prussians proposed to assimilate the Gardes Mobile with the National Guard and allow every man to retain his arms and return home. Jules Favre has not ceased in his endeavors to obtain permission for the Gardes Mobile to remain at their homes.

#### MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

M. Dorian has been nominated Minister of Commerce, in the absence of the present minister, who proceeds to Dieppe to act as superintendent of the revictualing of the city.

#### THE THEATRES.

The theatres will not be reopened till after the expiration of the armistice; but a piece called "The Siege of Paris" has already been advertised for the Gaeties, and another on the same subject for the Palais Royal.

#### RADICAL PAPERS.

The first number of Henri Rochefort's new journal, the *Mot d'Ordre*, appeared yesterday. It contains much revolutionary rant about vengeance. Felix Pyat's new paper also made its appearance to-day. It is the successor of the *Combat*, recently suppressed by General Vinoy, and has the same crew and colors aboard. It declares the empire was invasion and the republic deliverance; the empire was capitulation, the republic is resistance. The republic will survive the armistice, save France and avenge Paris.

#### TROCHU'S POSITION.

General Trochu, in declining to become a candidate for the National Assembly, says:—"I only consented to retain the presidency of the Government of National Defence from a sense of duty to my colleagues and to my country. I am about to be discharged from it; my part must finish with the events with which it took rise."

The letter from which I have quoted the foregoing extract was read at one of the public meetings, whereupon the assemblage exclaimed, as with one voice, "The members of the government are all cowards."

#### THE REVICTUALING.

The government has purchased large supplies of food, but private activity can alone insure the revictualing of Paris. Provisions are now permitted to be brought in from any source.

#### THE PARIS GARRISON.

The work of disarming the ex-citizens is effected slowly, and will not be completed till the expiration of the armistice. The 12,000 French troops permitted to retain their arms for the purpose of preserving order in Paris are comprised of three regiments of the line and one of Gardes Mobiles, the latter being the regiment which behaved so well in front of the Hotel de Ville on the 31st of October last.

#### NOT COMPLETE.

Colonel Piazza, accused of inciting the soldiers and people to revolt on the night of the 27th of January by calling the National Guard to arms, was brought before a court martial yesterday. The court declared him incompetent to try him, and he was consequently discharged.

#### FEARS OF FAMINE.

The stock of flour in Paris will be exhausted to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow the city will be without bread. Grave fears are expressed that Paris may, after to-morrow, experience the horrors of actual starvation. This and fears of the ultras and of mob violence makes the more respectable people even long for the presence of the Prussians as a protection to the city.

#### FEELING AGAINST GAMBETTA.

The feeling against Gambetta is much increased. If he continues on his revolutionary course his arrest will certainly be ordered.

#### THE PARIS CONTRIBUTION.

The Bank of France has agreed to advance the sum of 200,000,000 of francs levied upon Paris as a war contribution. Bonds for an equal amount will be issued by the city to repay the bank.

#### DECRET DECLINES.

General Ducrot has not been wounded. He refuses, however, to stand as a candidate for the National Assembly.

"Down with the Democrats"—A Government Explanation—Revictualing Paris—A Proposition Affecting England.

LONDON, Feb. 7, 1871.

Advices from Paris enable me to report, for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD, that the walls of that city are placarded with such inscriptions as "A bas les democrats!"

#### NOT RADICAL ENOUGH.

The ultra radicals repudiate Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc and Rollin, and favor Pyat, Delescluze and Timméli for the National Assembly.

#### A GOVERNMENT EXPLANATION.

The following has been officially published in Paris:—"In a few days the government can explain its conduct. It was only after the most laborious efforts that the conditions relative to the National Guards stipulated by the convention could be obtained. M. Favre has not ceased for a single day his demands in favor of those by whom he is accused of

abandoning to the possibility of being driven from their homes."

#### REVICTUALING PARIS.

The government has purchased several large stores and will aid private exertion in effectually supplying the wants of the people. Renouncing all claim to requisitions, it permits the introduction and distribution of food by any and all means.

#### A PROPOSITION AFFECTING ENGLAND.

Admiral Tonan has arrived at Lille. The Paris *Liberte* announces that M. Dorian, the Superintendent of Public Works in the Paris government, proposes the withdrawal of France provisionally from the commercial treaty with England.

#### DISBANDED.

The National and Mobas Guards in Paris have disbanded.

## THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

### Energetic Action of the Paris Government.

### GAMBETTA'S DECREE ANNULLED

Etienne Arago Maintains the Validity of the Decree.

### The Bonapartists, Orleansists and Imperialists Disqualified.

### The Bordeaux Clique Determined Not to Yield.

Pelleian, Garnier-Pages and Emmanuel Arago at Bordeaux.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 7, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the readers of the NEW YORK HERALD that M. Pelleian, Garnier-Pages and Emmanuel Arago, members of the Government of National Defence, arrived here this morning from Paris.

#### GAMBETTA'S DECREE ANNULLED.

The members of the government who have arrived here from Paris telegraphed to the Prefects of all the departments last night a decree annulling the Bordeaux decree of the 31st of January, relative to electoral disqualifications as incompatible with the principles of universal suffrage. The Paris decree of the 29th of January is maintained.

#### A CONFLICT—THE DISQUALIFYING DECREE REAFFIRMED.

Minister Etienne Arago has issued a circular, in which he maintains the validity of the decrees making members of families, once regnant and imperial office holders, ineligible to the Assembly. The circular adds that the decree of exclusion extends to all members of the Bonaparte family.

#### OREMIEUX RETURNED.

M. Oremieux, who left last night for Paris, met his colleagues of the Paris government on the route, and returned with them to the city.

**Municipal Amendment Gambetta's Decree—German Censorship of the Press—An Equitable Deduction.** LONDON, Feb. 7, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the HERALD that the municipality of Roubaix has nullified the Bordeaux election decrees.

**GERMAN CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS RESTRICTED.**

German officials in France have been instructed to abstain from the exercise of vigorous censorship over the French press while the elections are pending, and many journals, which had been suppressed or had refused to appear, have resumed publication.

#### AN EQUITABLE DEDUCTION.

The *Echo du Nord* has a special despatch from Berlin to-day, saying that contributions already exacted by German commanders will be deducted from the amount of the war indemnity; also the value of the railways in Alsace and Lorraine.

## GENERAL REPORTS.

### Troops from Alsace and Lorraine Reviewed in Lyons.

### GERMAN OPERATIONS IN THE JURA.

### Continued Bombardment of Belfort.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 7, 1871.

I have received a despatch from Bordeaux dated to-day, and containing the following items of news, which I forward for the NEW YORK HERALD:—

#### REVIEW OF TROOPS IN LYONS.

The Prefect of Lyons yesterday reviewed a corps of ten thousand troops, all of whom are from Alsace and Lorraine.

#### GERMAN OPERATIONS IN THE JURA.

The Prussians have occupied the town of Lons-le-Saulnier, the chief town in the Department of the Jura.

#### BELFORT BOMBARDED.

Advices from the scene of hostilities in Eastern France report that the bombardment of the fortress of Belfort by the Germans is still going on.

#### A NEW PREFECT.

A despatch from Bordeaux, dated to-day, states that M. Barckhausen has been appointed Prefect of the Department of Gironde.

## REVICTUALING THE CAPITAL.

### A CHARGE AGAINST THE PRUSSIANS.

Supply Trains Detained by Them at Amiens.

### Activity of the British Government in the Work of Revictualment.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 7, 1871.

I forward the following intelligence for the readers of the NEW YORK HERALD:—

#### PRUSSIANS RETAINING REVICTUALMENT.

The London *Morning Post* publishes a special despatch from Calais, 6th, which says:—"The Prussians show a determination to retard the revictualing of Paris. Nine trains loaded with provisions for that city have been detained by them at Amiens, though the line is entirely clear."

#### ACTIVE AID FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Post* says that the British War Office and Admiralty are actively assisting the efforts to revictual Paris, and that a large number of British transports will sail in a few days with provisions.

#### ANNEXATION.

An Official Letter About the Condition of Affairs in St. Domingo—Annexation Desired, So a United States Consul Says.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—11:20 P. M.

The State Department is in receipt of a communication from the United States Consul at St. Thomas, dated at the Consulate, January 23, 1871, in which he says:—"The efforts of the opponents of the annexation of St. Domingo begin to assume shape and to develop themselves. The last sloopman from St. Domingo brought a small batch of refugees, who report that Luperon was at Cap-Haitien raising the people against annexation and Baez, and that Cabral in the South was doing the same. The singular fact about this matter is that these men should come from St. Domingo, just at the period of springing. They also report the Gonzalez, at present Vice President of St. Domingo, or, at least, was last recently, has joined hands with Luperon in this work of firing the people. Probably his reports and more will be collected into various shapes and published throughout the United States. In direct contradiction of all this, I have to report that, by information from St. Domingo to the 14th inst., I hear that the unanimity of sentiment among the people in favor of annexation continues, that Luperon was seen at Turkeys Island not many days since by General Froehne, an exiled Haytian in a penniless condition, and that General Hubert, one of Luperon's lieutenants, has declared that all attempts to get up a revolution in St. Domingo at present will be futile. In fact as long as there are reasonable hopes of annexation there will be quiet in St. Domingo, for the better classes of the island are almost unanimously in favor of it, anticipating renewed life and prosperity as the result, but I very much fear for Baez and his friends in the island should annexation fail—a bloody revolution and consequent anarchy will prevail. The coming of the commissioners will be hailed with pleasure by all classes in St. Domingo—at least that is the tenor of all letters I have seen from there, by whomsoever written—friends or foes of annexation. I have the honor, &c.

THOMAS J. BRADY, Consul.

## MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Idaho will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock, noon.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at eight o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

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